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TERMS:

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A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisers inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1836.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday, 7 12 4 47	For December, 1836.
Saturday, 7 13 4 47	2. m. n.
Sunday, 7 13 4 47	Last 1 5 9 morn.
Monday, 7 13 4 47	New 8 10 even.
Tuesday, 7 13 4 47	First 14 11 12 even.
Wednesday, 7 13 4 47	Full 22 4 53 morn.
Thursday, 7 13 4 47	

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Beloved citizens of the Senate,

and House of Representatives:

Addressing to you the last Annual Message I shall ever present to the Congress of the United States, it is a source of the most heartfelt satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the high state of prosperity which our beloved country has attained. With no causes at home or abroad to lessen the confidence with which we look to the future for continuing proofs of the capacity of our institutions to produce all the fruits of good government, the general condition of our affairs may well excite our national pride.

I cannot avoid congratulating you, and my country particularly, on the success of the efforts made during my administration, by the Executive and legislature, in conformity with the sincere, earnest, and earnest desire of the People, to maintain and establish cordial relations with all foreign Powers. Our gratitude is due to the Supreme Being of the Universe, and I invite you to unite with me in offering to him fervent supplication that his providential care may ever be extended to those who follow us, enabling them to avoid the dangers and the horrors of war, consistently with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honor of our country. But, although the present state of our foreign affairs, standing without important change as they did when you separated in July last, is differing in the extreme, I regret to say that many questions of an interesting character, at issue with other Powers, are yet undecided.

Amongst the most prominent of these is that of our northeastern boundary. With an undivided confidence in the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty's Government to adjust that question, I am not yet in possession of the precise grounds upon which it presents a satisfactory adjustment.

With France, our diplomatic relations have been resumed, and under circumstances which attest the disposition of both Governments to preserve a mutually beneficial intercourse, and those circumstances which are so strongly required by the true interests of the two countries. With Spain, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists, and our commercial intercourse is gradually expanding itself with them. It is encouraged in all these countries, except Naples, by their mutually advantageous and liberal treaty stipulations with us.

The claims of our citizens on Portugal are admitted to be just, but provision for the payment of them has been unfortunately delayed by frequent political changes in that kingdom.

The blessings of peace have not been secured by Spain. Our commercial with that country is on the best footing, with the exception of the horrors still imposed upon our commerce with her, consequent on the English.

The claims of American citizens for losses sustained at the bombardment of Algiers have been presented to the Government of Holland and Belgium, and will be pursued, in due season, for settlement.

With Brazil, and all our neighbors of this continent, we continue to maintain relations of amity and cordiality, extending our commerce with them as far as the resources of the people and the policy of their Governments will permit. The just and long-standing claims of our citizens upon them are yet sources of dissatisfaction and trouble. No danger is apprehended, however, that they will not be peacefully, although tardily, acknowledged and paid by all, unless the irritating effect of her struggle with Texas should ultimately make our immediate neighbor, Mexico, an exception.

It is already known to you, by the correspondence between the two Governments, communicated at your last session, that our conduct in relation to that struggle is regulated by the same principles that governed us in the dispute between Texas and Mexico herself; and I trust that it will be found, on the most severe scrutiny, that our conduct here directly corresponds with our principles.

The inhabitants of the United States should feel strong propensities for the one party, or the other; but this circumstance should, in itself, teach us great caution, lest it lead us to the great error of suffering public policy to be swayed by partiality or prejudice; and there are no circumstances connected with the possible results of this contest between the two parties of so much gravity and importance to the United States, that our discretion requires that we should neither count upon events, nor attempt to control them.

The more states of the Texas to become a part of our union, although its gratification of our feelings, necessarily a work of time, cannot be sudden, it is calculated to expand our influence in the eyes of the world.

They are already those who, indifferently to previous movements, and prone to suspect the want of a firm policy, charge us with ambitious designs and impudent policy. We will perceive by the specimens of other nations advanced to hasten the extinguishment of the public debt. But it will be vain that we have congratulated each other upon the disappearance of this evil, if we do not guard against the equally great one of promoting the unnecessary accumulation of public revenue. No political maxim is better established than that which tells us that an imprudent expenditure of money is the parent of profligacy, and that no people can hope to perpetuate their liberties who long acquiesce in a policy which taxes them for objects not necessary to the legitimate and real wants of their Government. Flattering as is the condition of our country at the present period, because of its unexpected advance in all

the steps of social and political improvement, it cannot be that there is a lurking danger already apparent in the neglect of this warning truth, and that the time has arrived when the representatives of the people should be employed in devising some more appropriate remedy than now exists, to avert it.

Under our present revenue system, there is every probability that there will continue to be a surplus beyond the wants of the Government; and it has become our duty to decide whether such a result be consistent with the true objects of our Government.

Should a surplus be permitted to accumulate beyond the appropriations, it must be retained in the Treasury as it now is, or distributed among the people or the States.

To retain it in the Treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vain the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defense in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed, at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition.

To collect it merely for distribution to the States, would seem to be highly impolitic, if not as dangerous as the proposition to retain it in the Treasury.

The shortest reflection must satisfy every one that to require the people to pay taxes to the Government merely that they may be paid back again, in sporting with the substantial interest of the country, and no system which produces such a result can be expected to receive the public countenance. Nothing could be gained by it, even if each individual who contributed a portion of the tax could receive back promptly the same portion. But it is apparent that no system of the kind can ever be enforced, which will not absorb a considerable portion of the money, to be distributed in salaries and commissions to the agents employed in the process, and in the various losses and depreciations which arise from other causes; and the practical effect of such an attempt must ever be to burden the people with taxes, not for purposes beneficial to them, but to swell the profits of deposit banks, and support a band of useless public officers.

A distribution to the people is impracticable and unjust in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and giving it to another. Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality (and none other is practicable, or would be likely to be adopted) inasmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our citizens to the public revenue can be ascertained. We know that they contribute *equally*, and a rule therefore that would distribute to them *equally*, would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property. To make the General Government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the means of its usefulness, and change the character designed for it by the framers of the constitution.

But the most extended and injurious consequences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distributing it, may be forcibly illustrated by an examination of the effects already produced by the present deposites act. This act, although certainly designed to secure the safe keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution. The Government had, without necessity, received from the people a large surplus, which instead of being employed as heretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with country banks. The banks proceeded to make loans upon this surplus, and then converted it into banking capital; and in this manner it has tended to multiply bank charters, and has had a great agency in producing a spirit of wild speculation. The production and use of the property out of which this surplus was created, belong to the people, but the Government has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out of it. This process need only be stated to show its injustice and bad policy.

And the same observations apply to the influence which is produced by the same necessary to collect, as well as to distribute such a revenue. Almost throughout all the states, on imports are paid in New York, but it is obvious that the means to pay these duties are drawn from every quarter of the Union. Every citizen in every state, who purchases and consumes an article which has paid a duty at that port, contributes to the supporting mass. The surplus collected there, next, therefore, is made up of money or property withdrawn from other points and other states. Thus the wealth and business of every region from which these surplus funds proceed, must be to some extent injured, while that of the place where the funds are concentrated, and are employed in banking, are proportionately extended. But this is nothing but the means of the funds which the Government may pay the duties and collect the revenue, and in making the re-transfer, which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus—there is a considerable period when the funds cannot be brought into use, and it is manifest that, besides the loss inevitable from such an accumulation, the tendency is to produce fluctuations in the business of the country, which are always productive of speculation and dishonesty. The same observations apply to the practice of the State governments in their distribution, adopted in the same way.

In conclusion, we shall discover two extremes, or equally objectionable. Let us, then, assume, for the sake of argument, that the surplus moneys to be deposited with the States have been collected, and belong to them in the ratio of their federal representative population—an assumption founded upon the fact that any deficiencies in our future revenue from imports and public lands, must be made up by direct taxes, collected from the States in that ratio. It is proposed to distribute the surplus, say \$30,000,000, not according to the ratio in which it has been collected and belonging to the people of the States, but in that of their votes in the collages of electors of President and Vice President. The effect of a distribution upon that ratio is shown by the annexed table, marked A.

By an examination of that table, it will be perceived that in the distribution of a surplus of \$30,000,000, upon that basis, there is a great departure from the principle which regards representation as the true measure of taxation: and it will be found that the tendency of that departure will be to increase whatever inequalities have been sup-

posed to attend the operation of our federal system in respect to its bearing upon the different interests of the Union. In making the basis of representation the basis of taxation, the framers of the constitution intended to equalize the burdens which are necessary to support the Government; and the adoption of that ratio, while it accomplished this object, was also the means of adjusting other great points arising out of the conflicting views respecting the political equality of the various members of the confederacy. Whatever therefore disturbs the liberal spirit of the compromises which established a rule of taxation so just and equitable, and which experience has proved to be so well adapted to the genius and habits of our people, should be retained with the true objects of our Government.

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To retain it in the Treasury, unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is, besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vain the treasure of the nation. To take from the people the right of bearing arms, and put their weapons of defense in the hands of a standing army, would be scarcely more dangerous to their liberties than to permit the Government to accumulate immense amounts of treasure beyond the supplies necessary to its legitimate wants. Such a treasure would doubtless be employed, at some time, as it has been in other countries, when opportunity tempted ambition.

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A distribution to the people is impracticable and unjust in other respects. It would be taking one man's property and giving it to another. Such would be the unavoidable result of a rule of equality (and none other is practicable, or would be likely to be adopted) inasmuch as there is no mode by which the amount of the individual contributions of our citizens to the public revenue can be ascertained. We know that they contribute *equally*, and a rule therefore that would distribute to them *equally*, would be liable to all the objections which apply to the principle of an equal division of property. To make the General Government the instrument of carrying this odious principle into effect, would be at once to destroy the means of its usefulness, and change the character designed for it by the framers of the constitution.

But the most extended and injurious consequences likely to result from a policy which would collect a surplus revenue for the purpose of distributing it, may be forcibly illustrated by an examination of the effects already produced by the present deposites act. This act, although certainly designed to secure the safe keeping of the public revenue, is not entirely free in its tendencies from many of the objections which apply to this principle of distribution. The Government had, without necessity, received from the people a large surplus, which instead of being employed as heretofore, and returned to them by means of the public expenditure, was deposited with country banks. The banks proceeded to make loans upon this surplus, and then converted it into banking capital; and in this manner it has tended to multiply bank charters, and has had a great agency in producing a spirit of wild speculation. The production and use of the property out of which this surplus was created, belong to the people, but the Government has transferred its possession to incorporated banks, whose interest and effort it is to make large profits out of it. This process need only be stated to show its injustice and bad policy.

And the same observations apply to the influence which is produced by the same necessary to collect, as well as to distribute such a revenue. Almost throughout all the states, on imports are paid in New York, but it is obvious that the means to pay these duties are drawn from every quarter of the Union. Every citizen in every state, who purchases and consumes an article which has paid a duty at that port, contributes to the supporting mass. The surplus collected there, next, therefore, is made up of money or property withdrawn from other points and other states. Thus the wealth and business of every region from which these surplus funds proceed, must be to some extent injured, while that of the place where the funds are concentrated, and are employed in banking, are proportionately extended.

But this is nothing but the means of the funds which the Government may pay the duties and collect the revenue, and in making the re-transfer, which becomes necessary when the time arrives for the distribution of that surplus—there is a considerable period when the funds cannot be brought into use, and it is manifest that, besides the loss inevitable from such an accumulation, the tendency is to produce fluctuations in the business of the country, which are always productive of speculation and dishonesty. The same observations apply to the practice of the State governments in their distribution, adopted in the same way.

In conclusion, we shall discover two extremes, or equally objectionable. Let us, then, assume, for the sake of argument, that the surplus moneys to be deposited with the States have been collected, and belong to them in the ratio of their federal representative population—an assumption founded upon the fact that any deficiencies in our future revenue from imports and public lands, must be made up by direct taxes, collected from the States in that ratio. It is proposed to distribute the surplus, say \$30,000,000, not according to the ratio in which it has been collected and belonging to the people of the States, but in that of their votes in the collages of electors of President and Vice President. The effect of a distribution upon that ratio is shown by the annexed table, marked A.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasury Department, Nov. 21, 1836.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:
In accordance to the directions of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session of 1827, entitled "An Act concerning the Public Treasury," the Public Treasurer respectfully submits the following REPORT:

1st. Of the Public or Unappropriated Revenue and Expenditures.

The balance of Cash in the Public Treasury, on the 1st of Nov. 1834, was	668,433 41
The receipts of the ensuing fiscal year, ending on the 31st day of Oct. 1835, amounted to	150,109 56
Making an aggregate of	
The disbursements during the same period, amounted to	621,854 97
Balance 1st Nov. 1835, as reported to the last General Assembly,	171,686 67
The receipts at the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year, that is, from the 31st Oct. 1835, to the 1st Nov. 1836, amount to \$639,539 94, and consists of the following items, viz: Cash received from the Sheriffs for Public Tax of 1835, being the ordinary revenue payable into the Treasury on the 1st of Oct. and not specifically appropriated Cash received from the Sheriffs on account of additional returns of taxes (see statement A.) Ditto received from the Bank of Newbern for Dividend of 7 per cent. on 1818 shares of the Capital Stock, declared in January, 1836. Ditto received from the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for Dividend of 4 per cent. profit on 380 shares of the Capital Stock, declared in December, 1835. Ditto received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for Dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. profit on 10 shares of stock unappropriated, declared 1st January, 1836. Ditto received from the Bank of the State for Dividend, (No. 1,) of 2 1/2 per cent. on 921 shares, subscribed 23d of March, 1836. Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividend No. 2, of 4 per cent. on the same shares subscribed as above. Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividend No. 3, of 3 1/2 per cent. on 1221 shares of stock, declared in June, 1836. Ditto received from Bank of Cape Fear, for Dividend of 4 per cent. on 10 shares of stock unappropriated, declared in June, 1836. Ditto received from the Bank of the State, for Dividend No. 1, of 2 1/2 per cent. on 2837 shares of stock subscribed 2d of August, 1836. Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividend No. 2 of 4 per cent. on the same shares subscribed as above. Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividend No. 3 of 3 1/2 per cent. on the same shares subscribed as above. Ditto received from the Buncombe Turnpike Company, for Dividend of 11 per cent. on the shares owned by the State, declared in October, 1835. Ditto received from do. for balance of Dividend due the State, for the year 1835. Do. from H. H. Clegg, in full for his second bond given for part of the Bushy Tract of land, Principal 200 00 Interest 23 47	46,836 90

Ditto received from Miss E. E. Haywood, for rest of Public Lots, for the year 1835, from James H. Lindsay, being amount over drawn by him as a member of the last Legislature owing to a mistake in his certificate.	
Ditto received from Charles Manly, Treasurer, of the University of N. C. in compliance with a contract entered into with him by Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Commissioner on behalf of the State, negotiated in obedience to an act of the last General Assembly, Ditto received from the Bank of the State of N. C. on loan, by virtue of the authority given by the last General Assembly, for which a certificate of loan was executed, Ditto received from the Treasurer of the U. S. by Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Commissioner on behalf of the State, negotiated in conformity with the act of last session, Ditto received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for tax of 25 cents on each share of Stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for 1835, Ditto received from the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for 1835, Ditto received from the Bank of the State, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for 1835, Ditto received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for the year 1836,	
Which, added to the balance above stated, will make the sum of	
To this sum add the amount temporarily transferred from the Internal Improvement Fund, and applied to the payment of claims against this fund,	
The disbursements from the Treasury, from the public fund, for the same period, that is, from 31st October, 1835, to the 1st of November, 1836, amount to the sum of	550,000 00

And consists of the following general items, viz:

General Assembly,	29,645 62	Pensions,	930 00
Building Capital,	58,443 25	Treasury Notes burst,	3,356 29
Judiciary,	22,441 81	Governor's House,	472 30
Executive Department,	2,367 56	Council of State,	94 20
Treasury do.	2,000 00	Public Printer,	900 00
Department of State,	226 00	Int. on the deferred payment of Stock,	375,800 00
Comptroller's Department,	1,000 00	Int. on the deferred payment of Stock,	37,801 56
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00	Congressional Elections,	96 47
Contingencies	6,722 31	Treasury Loss,	10,966 62
Interest on Treasury Loan,	205 22	Sheriffs for settling tax,	581 00
Public Library,	1,267 65	Ditto for computing Senatorial Fols,	149 75
Convention,	1,611 98	Interest on State Loan,	1,794 50
Sheriffs for making Convention returns,	36 40		
			550,000 00

The Comptroller's Statement, required to be furnished for the use of the members of the General Assembly, will be found to contain a detailed exhibit of each and every individual disbursement made at the Treasury Department during the past year. It is therefore respectfully referred to for that purpose.

2d. Of the Literary Fund.

The balance of Cash in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 1st of Oct. 1835, as reported to the General Assembly of that year, was

The receipts at the Treasury Department, of money belonging to this fund, for the last year, that is, from the 31st of Oct. 1835, to the 1st Nov. 1836, amount to \$22,542 71, and consist of the following items, viz:

Do. received from entries of vessel land, Do. received from the House Navigation Company, for Dividend of 12 per cent. on 500 shares of stock, appropriated to this fund, declared in Nov. 1836.

Do. from do. for Dividend of 1 per cent. on the same shares, declared in Nov. 1836.

Do. received from the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for Dividend No. 1, of 2 1/2 per cent. on 50 shares of stock subscribed 9th Nov. 1835,

Do. from do. for Dividend No. 2, of 4 per cent. on 1700 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared Dec. 1835.

Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividend No. 1, of 2 1/2 per cent. on 100 shares subscribed 6th Jan. 1836.

Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividend No. 2, of 4 per cent. on the same shares, subscribed as above.

Do. rec'd. from do. for Dividends No. 1, 2 and 3, on 80 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared 1st Jan. 1836.

Do. received from do. for Dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on 50 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared as above.

Do. received from do. for Dividend of 4 per cent. on 704 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared in June, 1836.

Do. received from ditto for Dividend of 4 per cent. on 50 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared as above.

Do. received from the Bank of Newbern, by Dividend of 7 per cent. capital on 141 shares of Stock owned by this fund, declared January 4, 1836.

Do. received from the Bank of the State for Dividends Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on 66 shares subscribed in behalf of this fund, January, 1836.

Do. received from do. for Dividends Nos. 1, 2 and 3, on 26 shares, subscribed in behalf of this fund July 11th, 1836.

Do. received from the Cape Fear Navigation Company, being a part of Dividends Nos. 12, 13 and 14 of 650 dollars each, declared by said company, as per account rendered.

Do. received from Sheriffs for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors,

Do. received from the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for Dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on 1840 shares owned by this fund, declared in June, 1836.

Which, added to the balance above stated, make the aggregate

The disbursements from the Literary Fund, during the foregoing period, are as follows, viz:

This sum paid Charles Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of N. C. for 34 shares of Stock, subscribed for on the 24th Nov. 1835.

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment on do.

Ditto paid Wm. T. Coleman, Secretary to the Board of Directors, his salary for the ensuing year ending 31st December, 1835.

Ditto paid Jas. Irredell and Wm. Robards, on account of the salary of Jno. K. Campbell, Secretary to the Board of Directors, for the years 1827 and 1828, per Governor's warrant.

Ditto paid Charles Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of N. C. for 100 shares of Stock, subscribed the 7th of January, 1836.

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do.

Ditto paid do. for 40 shares of Stock subscribed 1st of February, 1836.

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do.

Ditto paid do. for 66 shares of stock, subscribed the 5th of July, 1836.

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do.

Ditto paid do. for 36 shares of Stock, subscribed the 11th July, 1836.

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do.

Making an aggregate amount of

Which deducted from the amount above stated, leaves a balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 1st day of Nov. 1836, of

The balance of cash in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Fund for Internal Improvement, on the 31st of October, 1835, as reported to the General Assembly of that year, was

The receipts at the Treasury Department on account of the Fund for Internal Improvement for the last year, that is, from the 31st Oct. 1835, to the 1st Nov. 1836, amount to sixteen thousand one hundred and ninety four dollars and ninety three cents, (16,194 93,) and consist of the following items:

Cash received from Jonathan Phillips, Chairman of Macon County Court, in full for the 1st instalment due for the purchase of the balance of the 400 acre tract of land on which the town of Franklin is located,

Do. received from sundry persons on Cherokee bonds,

Do. received from the Bank of Cape Fear for dividend of 3 per cent. on 2330 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared Jan. 1, 1836.

Do. received from John Rutherford, Jr. Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Swannano Gap Turnpike Road, in full of the principal and interest of a bond executed by said Commissioners, in conformity to the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed at the session of 1829, chap 14.

Prin't 2,000 00

Interest 16 23

4,750 00

Do. received from Gov. Sprague, it being the net amount of sale of the dredging machine at Wilmington,

87 65

16,194 93

37,444 94

Which, added to the balance above stated, forms an aggregate amount of

The disbursements from the fund for Internal Improvement, during the same period, are as follows, viz.

This sum paid Jas. Wyche, Superintendent of P. Works, his salary and expenses, 30 35

Do. paid Wm. T. Coleman, for his services to the Board the present year, 6 00

96 35

37,417 89

2,670 38

34,747 51

Which amount, deducted, leaves a nominal balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the fund for Internal Improvement, on the 1st Nov. 1836, of

From which deduct the amount which has been applied to the purposes of the public fund,

Real balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer 1st Nov. 1836,

34,747 51

All the disbursements made at the Treasury Department, during the year, it is believed, are sustained by the proper and appropriate vouchers, which will be found on file in the Comptroller's office.

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements show balances of cash on hand, at the close of the business of the fiscal year, ending on the 31st of Oct. 1836, as follows, viz:

Amount as Treasurer of Internal Improvement Fund,

Ditto as Treasurer of the Literary Fund,

504,747 51

3,845 00

508,592 60

Making an aggregate amount of

With which the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Internal Improvement and Literary Funds, stands charged on the books of this Department, and for which he is therefore accountable on the 1st day of Nov. 1836.

The foregoing amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner, to wit:

Amount deposited in the Bank of the State of N. Carolina, at Raleigh, and remaining at the credit of the Public Treasurer, on the 31st day of Oct. 1836,

631,354 00

Do. in the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, on the same day,

9,475 00

Treasury notes redeemed and in the vault of the Treasury unfit for circulation,

1,008 11

509 76

508,592 6

Legislature of North-Carolina.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE SOUTHERN AND STAR.]

BENATE.

Wednesday Dec. 7.

From the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Bryan recd. a bill providing for the election of Public Printer; also a bill relative to the election of Commissioner. Passed their first reading.

Received from the House of Commons the following engrossed bills, viz.: A bill increasing the liabilities of Sheriffs; a bill declaring that shares in incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal property; a bill to receive the portion of the Surplus Revenue to which this State is entitled, under the act of Congress at its last session; which were severally read, and passed their first reading.

The amendment of the House of Commons, proposing the 10th December as the day for counting the votes for Governor, concurred in.

The bill concerning bodies corporate in this State, heretofore rejected, was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Kelly, passed.

The bill giving the lessors of land a lien on the crops of their leases, for rents, was taken up and rejected an amendment proposed by Mr. Reid, that it should not extend beyond the first of January, after the making of the crop, it passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the Committee on Requisitions and Grievances were directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law with regard to Elections, so as to authorize Sheriffs to open the Polls at an earlier hour than 12 o'clock.

Mr. Graham from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill concerning the Commissioner of Public Accounts. Also, a bill concerning the Public Treasurer—which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Jordan presented the Memorial of 400 citizens of Chatham, Wake, Cumberland and Moore, for the creation of a new county, out of a portion of said counties. Referred.

Mr. Gwinne presented a bill founded on an extraordinary petition, which he said was of a most extraordinary character. It was the petition of a large number of citizens of Macon county, praying that John Timson, a Cherokee Indian, who is willing to remove to the West, may be exempted from the disabilities of the Act of 1777. The bill was read first time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Resolution from the Senate, authorizing the Governor to draw on the Treasury for funds to cover the expenses attending the recent sales of Cherokee Lands, was read the first time.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill concerning the mode of electing Senators and Representatives to Congress—a bill concerning Bastardy—a bill concerning Attorneys at law—a bill concerning Constables, which bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Fisher rose to introduce a Resolution. He said that existed amongst members a great diversity of opinion as to the proper mode of investing a portion of the Surplus Revenue to which this State is entitled under the Depreciation Act. It was essential that there should be a concentration of sentiment on the subject, as it was admitted, on all hands, to be of immense importance. With a view to effect this object, he would submit a Resolution, proposing the appointment of a Select Joint Committee, to consist of 12 members, on the part of each House, one to be taken from each Congressional District, and to be appointed by the other members of the District, whose duty it shall be to inquire as to the best investment of this Fund. The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to incorporate the General Mining and Manufacturing Company, with a capital of one million and a half. Read first time.

Orders of the day.—The Bill ascertaining the mode of proving Book debts, was read the second time. No amendment being proposed, on motion (two-thirds concurring) it was read the third time and sent to the Senate.

The same disposition was made of the bill concerning Public Documents; and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 8.

Mr. Edwards moved to send a message to the other House, proposing to vote for a Senator in Congress; which was lost—Ayes 22, Noes 22; the Speaker voting in the negative, made it tie.

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates and Chowan, Cooper of Martin, Dobbs, Edwards, Erwin, Fox, Hall, Hawkins Houlday, Hunter, Kerr, Marsellier, McRae, Morey, Morehead, Reid, Reinhart, Sanders and Whitfield—22.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Allibright, Bryan of Carteret and Jones, Barnett, Burney, Davison, Duckery, Godger, Hargrave, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, Myers, Redding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams—22.

The bill to elect Public Printer, was taken up, amended, on Mr. Morey's motion, read the second and third times and passed.

The bill to increase the liabilities of Sheriffs, was amended, as motion, of Mr. Burney, and passed its second reading.

The bill allowing public officers, or their deputies, to administer oaths in certain cases; and to give lessors of land a lien upon the crops of their leases, passed their third reading.

Mr. Sanders introduced a Resolution for raising a Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire what disposition ought to be made of that portion of the Surplus Revenue to which this State may be entitled. Laid on the table.

Mr. Jones presented a bill relative to the time of paying in entry money. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Margrave, a petition to exempt Commissioned officers from working on roads. Referred.

A bill to receive the portion to which this State is entitled of the Surplus revenue, in consequence of an act of Congress passed at its last session, was read the second and third times and passed. Ayes 16, Noes 10.

Mr. Hall, of Edgecombe, alone, voting in the negative—Mr. Marsellier and Mr. Montgomery absent, the latter from indisposition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Gwinne, from the Committee on revised Statutes, reported the following bills, which had their first reading, viz.: to prevent the subinvention of debts in certain cases—Concerning the Return of State—Concerning Mad Dogs—Concerning Justice and grants of Land.

Mr. Haskins, from the same Committee, reported the following, which were also read the first time, viz.: A bill concerning Religious Societies and Congregations—Concerning Quarantine and to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases. And,

Mr. Graham, from the same Committee, reported a bill providing for the support of the Poor, and a bill concerning bail in Civil cases. Read the first time.

Mr. Hoke moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing, on Wednesday next, to go into the election of U. S. Senator to serve for six years from the 4th of March next, and nominated for the appointment the Hon. Robert Strange.

Mr. Gilliam moved to lay the motion on the table. He remarked, that it was the object, he pre-

sumed, of every gentleman, to have on this subject a full and fair expression of the popular sentiment. He could not believe that any man of any party would wish to bring on this election when the House was not full—especially when parties were situated, as they are believed to be, in this Legislature.

It is known, said Mr. G., that there is a vacancy in the Commons from Pasquotank county, to fill which, an election takes place this day. It is more than probable, that the member elect will have taken his seat by the time specified, but there is no certainty of it. Some casualty may detain him; but yet if we sanction this proposition, we bind ourselves to go into the election, though the absent member may not have arrived. Acting as the Representative of the people, he could not consent to go into any important election, without a full Legislature. Could gentlemen regard success, under such circumstances, as a triumph? He presumed not. For himself he was willing to go into the election the moment the Pasquotank member arrived, whatever might be his political bias; but perceiving no necessity for haste in this matter, he should oppose all attempts to force the House into a vote before that vacant seat was filled.

Mr. Hoke assured the gentleman from Granville, that the very object which he had in view in fixing on the day designated, was, that the member elect from Pasquotank might have time to take his seat. Six days were thus allowed him to reach here, when the journey would probably be accomplished in three. He went as far as any gentleman, in desiring, on this question, a full expression of the popular sentiment. The distinguished gentleman whom he had nominated, did not desire to be elected, he was confident, without a fair and open canvass—he had no wish, he was sure, to be a minority Senator. He hoped the House would agree to the motion, though he was willing, if any gentleman desired it, to extend the time a day or two longer; his only object being to have a definite day fixed on.

The motion to lay on the table was lost. Yes 57—Noes 32.

The question recurring on the adoption of the Resolution, Mr. Maclin, moved to amend it by striking out Wednesday and inserting Friday the 16th instant. Accepted by the mover.

Mr. Gwinne hoped that the Resolution as amended would not prevail. What are we about to do, sir, said Mr. G.? Admitting that the Pasquotank member arrives by Wednesday, the first day mentioned, we then allow him only two days to make up his mind on the relative merits of the distinguished gentlemen who may be nominated for the station. The rest of us (said Mr. G.) have had more than a fortnight to make up our minds on the subject, and it is but fair that like courtesy should be extended to others. He therefore moved to postpone the further consideration of the whole subject to Friday week. Lost 59 to 33.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the Resolution as amended the vote stood 57 to 37. The Speaker voted in the negative; so the motion was lost.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to incorporate the Salem Manufacturing company. Passed its first reading, and referred.

Mr. Albright a bill to lay off a new county, by the name of Jefferson. Passed its first reading, and was committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Bunting presented a Resolution to vacate the seats of Joseph McDowell Carson, Esq., the Senator from Rutherford; Alfred Duckery, Esq., the Senator from the counties of Richmond and Robeson; and of William Albright, the Senator from Chatham, on the ground that they were Postmasters at the time of their election. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Edwards, Morehead, Polk and Bunting participated, the Resolution was as amended, on the motion of Mr. Edwards, to direct the committee on Privileges and Elections to enquire into the facts, and giving them power to send for persons and papers. On motion of Mr. Polk, they were further instructed to enquire into the right of David S. Reid to a seat in the Senate. The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

The bill to receive our portion of the Surplus Revenue, under the late act of Congress, was taken up. Mr. Edwards controverted the position taken by Dr. Hall on yesterday, that it was making a subordinate Executive agent of the State Government. We understood him to say he would have voted against the deposit bill; but if for no other reason, than with a view to preserve a small portion of the plunder, he would accept our portion. He would lock up the money, if he could not find or have it upon unquestionable security—such security as would secure its return whenever the State was called upon for it.

Mr. Hall responded; but as we could hear but very imperfectly what he said, we refer the reader to his protest, which contains his views on the subject.

Mr. Cooper (of Martin,) stated, that as an individual, he would vote against the acceptance of this money; but he would represent the people, and the people thought the money they must have.

Mr. Edwards moved to strike out the last section but one in the bill, directing the Treasurer to deposit the money in the Banks not subject to be removed, except by order of the Governor for insecurity, or by the special order of the General Assembly. After some observations from Messrs. Edwards, Bryan (of Carteret) and Morehead, the motion was lost, the bill passed its last reading. All the Senators were present—all voting to the affirmative, except Dr. Hall of Edgecombe.

Protest of Dr. Hall, of Edgecombe, against the Bill to receive that portion of the Public Money to which this State is entitled, under the Act of Congress, called the Deposit Bill.

I enter my protest against the acceptance of any portion of the surplus money, provided for under the act of Congress of last session, and consequently against the passage of the Bill now under consideration for the acceptance of the same. I am opposed to the principle of distribution, as contended for by some, as well as that of making the State of North Carolina a fiscal agent, to participate in the management of any part of the duties of the Treasury Department of the United States. By accepting the money proffered, North Carolina also accepts the conditions upon which it is offered, and thereby enters into a contract, which parties contracting, are, in my opinion, not constitutionally competent to make. It is not, as the 12th section, making the practice of deposit or distribution, is not provided for in the Constitution, and is therefore unauthorized or improper, to the Government only granted power. In addition to this, it palpably violates a settled principle, drawn by fair construction from the 9th and 10th Amendments of the Federal Constitution, that the powers of the Federal and State Governments should be kept separate and distinct. This act makes the State a subordinate executive agent in the execution of the duties of the Treasury Department. It not only makes the State a subordinate fiscal agent, but the subordinates to a subordinate executive officer; being subject in this matter to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. In addition to these objections, I think it not only inexpedient and unnecessary, but in its tendency dangerous to the principles upon which our institutions are founded. It places the State under the control of the Federal Government through its money concerns, making the Federal Government the collector of revenue for the State; thus tending to a consolidation of

the State and Federal Authorities. It is often necessary to reimburse and sustain the American System, and thereby keeps up an onerous system of taxation upon the people, wholly unnecessary.

The operation of distributing or depositing the surplus, should a surplus be continued, will necessarily have an injurious effect upon the commerce of the country, by taking from the proper channels of trade, a large capital, and removing from the Banks the means of accommodation to the mercantile class.

Another, and not a trifling objection is, that under the forms of the obligation, the State gives her consent to be legally bound to perform the requirements of the act of Congress, and in my humble judgment, subjects herself, in case of delinquency, to be sued in the Supreme Court of the United States, as a defaulter. Nor is it impossible, nor altogether improbable that such delinquency may take place. Suppose the State should become indebted to even the amount of two or three millions, and the money appropriated or spent, as it likely would be, when or how, let me ask, would it be repaid? The only means would be heavy taxation, which would not likely be resorted to by the Legislature, or permitted by the people.

For these reasons, I feel bound to vote against the passage of the bill.

(Signed)

THOS. H. HALL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Caldwell presented resolutions declaring the seats of Mr. Harris of Montgomery, Mr. Pinkston, of Davidson, and Mr. Clayton of Buncombe, vacated, on the ground that they were Postmasters at the time of their respective election, and therefore Constitutionally ineligible to the Legislature. On motion, these resolutions were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The House then took up the bill for the division of Rowan county, so as to form a new county by the name of Davie. After some debate the bill passed its second reading 65 to 49, and was subsequently read the third time and sent to the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Edenton and Norfolk Rail Road Company, was read the third time and sent to the Senate.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Morey from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to give Courts of Equity power to change the names of persons.

Mr. Taylor presented a resolution that from and after to-day, the two Houses hold evening sessions commencing at three o'clock, at which no other business shall be taken up except the revised statutes. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the bill to establish a seventh Judicial Circuit, was taken up, read second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill concerning bodies corporate, was read the third time and passed. [Provided that where no limit is fixed to corporations, they shall exist for 30 years, and that a neglect to exercise their corporate privileges for 2 years shall work a forfeiture.

A message was received from the Commons, informing that they are now ready to receive the Senate to examine the returns of the election for Governor, whereupon the Senate, preceded by their Speaker, proceeded to the hall of the House of Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was sent to the Senate, informing that body of the readiness of this House to meet them in the hall of the House of Commons, for the purpose of examining the votes given at the late election of Governor of this State, and informing that Messrs. Candler and Rayner, constitute the Committee of examination on the part of the House.

Received a message from the Senate, informing that Mr. Polk is appointed to superintend said examination on the part of the Senate.

Charlottesville.

Friday, December 23, 1836.

Fire.—On the night of the 13th instant, between 12 and 1 o'clock, our citizens were called out by the alarm of fire. On repairing to the spot, we found a back house on the lot owned by Mr. Robt. McComb, near the Charlotte Hotel, on fire. The house had been used as a bake-shop, but it is hard to tell how the fire was communicated as it had not been used for several days. Great exertions were made by the Fire Company and a number of citizens to prevent the fire communicating to any other than the building burning, which, owing to the stillness of the night, they accomplished—had it been otherwise there is no telling where it would be stopped. Providence seems to interpose on such occasions.

Errata.—Only about a third of the zinc was blown from the roof of the Mint. It being about half covered, we stated that nearly the whole was blown off. Our information was incorrect.

Richard E. Parker, has been elected by the Legislature of Virginia, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Leigh.

Mr. Wise has introduced a resolution to appoint a Committee to examine the Executive Department, which has passed, 80 to 17. The Committee is to consist of the officers of the Executive.

The New York Star says a rumour is afoot that an officer of the General Government, Boston, has failed for \$400,000, and has overdrawn one of the Pets \$80,000. At this rate the Surplus will soon disappear.

A slip by the express mail, dated Mobile, Alabama, November the 29th, received at Raleigh, announces the death of Mrs. General Gaines.

Hon. Geo. L. Kinnard, Member of Congress from Indiana, who was so badly scalded a few days ago on board the Steamboat Flora, has since died. He was on his way to Philadelphia, to be married.

The President's Health.—The health of the President has gradually improved, but he is still extremely feeble, and unable to meet company. He gives his attention, a few hours every day, to communications laid before him by his cabinet; but he is absolutely interdicted by his physician (Dr. Hunt) from receiving his friends, as the effort to converse threatens a return of the hemorrhage, which, in his present weak condition, might be attended with instant suffocation.—*Globe of 7th inst.*

and the Senate of the United States will have to choose between him and Mr. Granger.

Mr. Leigh has resigned his seat in the Senate.—ib.

Massachusetts has voted for Webster and Granger.

Treasurer's Report.—This valuable document appears in this paper, and affords satisfactory evidence of the peculiar qualifications which Gen. Patterson possesses for that branch of the Public service over which he presides. It is rumored that, in consequence of the admitted inadequacy of the salary to a genteel support, Gen. P. intends to decline a re-election. *Qu?* Is it not poor economy to lose a valuable Officer, for the sake of a few hundred dollars?—ib.

Votes for Governor.—Pursuant to the provisions of the amended Constitution, the ceremony of opening and publishing the returns of the election for Governor by the Speaker of the Senate, took place in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses, on Saturday last. Gen. Polk, of the Senate, and Messrs. Candler and Rayner, of the Commons, were appointed a Committee to superintend the registration of the vote. The vote of Chowan county, being informal, was rejected; and no returns were present from the counties of Burke and Gates. The whole number of votes given in, in the 62 counties, was 63,943; of which Dudley received 33,993 and Spaight 29,950—Dudley's majority 4,043.

If however, we add

For Harry,
20 or 30 Recreational Women
and Children for the next year.—
For further particulars apply at the
Printing Office.

Dec. 10, 1836. 229

To Cabinet Workers.

THE House and Lot lately in the possession of G. H. Nichols is now for rent. Attached is a good shop for carrying on the Cabinet Making Business. To a Cabinet worker the stand affords a first rate opportunity for carrying on, as it is well known, the above business having been carried on successfully by Mr. Nichols, for a number of years. The House and Shop would be let separately. Attached to the house is a kitchen, smoke-house and stable—there is also an excellent spring on the lot. Possession giving the 25th of December. For terms apply at this office.

Dec. 9, 1836. 227

Classical School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the exercises of his School will be resumed on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1837, at the Rocky River Male Academy, 8 miles South of Concord.

Instruction will be given in the following branches, viz: The Latin, Greek, and English Languages, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; also, History and Natural Philosophy if desired.

Tuition \$10 per session. Board (wood and washing included) \$6 per month.

As the subscriber has already afforded to the public an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his qualifications and manner of teaching, addressing himself to the friends of education, he respectfully solicits their patronage.

RALPH H. GRAVES.

Dec. 14, 1836. 227

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired to the best bidder, for the term of one year, at the residence of Jas. Spratt, dec'd., on Wednesday, the 28th of December, all the Negroes belonging to said estate.

JAS. W. SPRATT, Adm'r.

Dec. 18, 1836. 242w

NOTICE.

WILL be hired at the Courthouse in Concord, on Monday, the 2d day of January next, until the 1st of January, 1838, the Negroes belonging to Robert S. Young, consisting of Men, Boys, and Girls, among which is a good Blacksmith.

R. W. ALLISON, Guardian.

Dec. 9, 1836. 225

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, 10 or 12 Negroes, belonging to the estate of Joseph Young, dec'd., until the 1st day of January, 1838.

W. F. PHIFER,

R. W. ALLISON, Adm'r.

Dec. 18, 1836. 242w

Land in Providence Settlement for Sale.

A GREEABLE — to the last Will and Testament of Thos. Oliver, dec'd.

I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January next, at the late residence of said deceased, a

Tract of Land, lying on the North side of Four Mile Creek, two miles above where the Providence Road crosses said creek, adjoining the lands of Mr. Weddington, Col. Reid, Jas. Black, and others, containing by actual survey 250 acres, nearly one half wood land, and of good quality as any of the adjoining land. We do not consider it to be particularly good. We do not know the land at any time with pleasure, if desired.

Terms, one, two, and three equal annual payments.

JOHN BLACK, Executor.

Dec. 8, 1836. 229

Land for Sale.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on the 24th of January next, at the late residence of the Courthouse in Charlotte,

Two Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate of Hugh McDowell, dec'd., for a more proper distribution amongst the Legatees. One tract lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, joining the lands of Col. Grier and Robert Porter, containing 28 acres—between 30 and 40 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and all newly cleared, with buildings suitable for a small family. The other tract on Sugar Creek, joining the lands of James Spratt, dec'd., and M'Knight, containing 83 acres, nearly all unclarified. Any person wishing to purchase land, will do well to view these tracts.

There will be a credit of twelve months given, by giving a bond with approved security.

JOHN H. McDOWELL, Esqr.

Dec. 8, 1836. 229

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named GEORGE, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainsay, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Jailer.

Dec. 12, 1836. 244f

Lost by Mail.
BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Mc-
Lennoville, Tenn., the left hand half
of a One Hundred Dollar Note, of the Bank
of the United States, payable at Philadel-
phia, No. 153, Letter E, dated Sept. 3,
1833, S. Joudan, Cashier, N. Biddle, Presi-
dent. The letter was mailed the 17th A-
pril, 1836.

WM. REED.
Dec. 13, 1836. 3m36

Auction!

I WILL sell at my house in Charlotte,
on the 31st instant, all my

Household & Kitchen Furniture
viz: Bedding and Sheets, Tables, Bureaus,
Clocks, Chairs, and a number of other ar-
ticles—likewise

One Milk Cow and Calf.
JOHN A. CRAVEN.

Dec. 12, 1836. 226

To Rent,

UNTIL the 1st of Novemb'r next,
the House on Main street, be-
low Mr. Coben's, lately occupied by George
as a Shoemaker's Shop. Possession giving
immediately. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 14, 1836. 225

NOTICE.

A pair of Match
Horses for sale.

For particular information,
apply to Mr. Leroy Springs.

Dec. 14, 1836. 226

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oc-
tober Term, 1836.

James D. Martin and Isaac
Wilson, Adm'ts.

John Kerr and others, heirs
at law of Rich'd. Kerr, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that Nelson Kerr, one of the
defendants, resides beyond the limits of the
State, Ordered therefore, that publication be
made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal,
that unless the said Nelson Kerr, appear
at the next Term of said Court, to be held
at the Court House, in Charlotte, on the 4th
Monday in January next, and then and
there answer or plead to said petition, it
will be heard ex parte as to him and Judgment
rendered accordingly. Witness Brandy
Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the
4th Monday of October, A. D. 1836.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. 83. 228

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all

those who have not settled their ac-
counts due to the late firm of Dunlap &

Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap,
Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by
Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle
them on or before the next February
Court. Also, all persons indebted me by
note or book account will please call and
settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all

those who have not settled their ac-
counts due to the late firm of Dunlap &

Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap,
Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by
Andrew Montgomery) to call and settle
them on or before the next February
Court. Also, all persons indebted me by
note or book account will please call and
settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23w

Negro Hiring.

WILL be hired, in the town of Char-
lotte, on the 2d day of January, 1837,

10 or 12 Likely Negroes,

belonging to the estate of George Means,
for the term of 12 months. Also, will be
rented on the same day, a tract of land
joining Capp's Gold Mine, belonging to the
said Means, now occupied by John Mc-
Quay.

8. LAWING, Guardian.

Dec. 5, 1836. 23-4w

To Contractors.

THE undersigned being appointed by the
County Court, as Commissioners, to
build a bridge across McDowell's Creek, on
the road leading from Charlotte to Beatty's
Ford, will offer at the site on the 21st of
December next, the Contract to the lowest
bidder. Further particulars made known
on that day.

ANDREW BARRY, Sen.

PATRICK J. WILSON, Commis.

ADAM B. DAVIDSON.

Hickory, Nov. 23, 1836. 3w

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

A GREEABLE to an order of the Coun-
ty Court of Mecklenburg, I will sell
on Monday the 20th day of December next,
at the Courthouse in Charlotte,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of John McCord,

for a credit of twelve months.

JOHN D. SMITH, Adm'r.

Nov. 23, 1836. 22-4w

Negro Hiring.

WILL hire out to the best bidder,

the term of one year, at the Plantation
of the late Eli Springs, deceased, on Satur-
day the 31st of December next, all the Ne-
groes belonging to the Minor Heirs of said

deceased, and will at the same time sell
some Corn.

JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

Nov. 29, 1836. 22-5w

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the sub-
scriber, a few weeks ago,

a negro man named WASH-
INGTON. Said Washington is

about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches
high, about 25 years of age,

dark complexion, and is thought to be in the

neighborhood of the Harris Mine.

He was purchased from William A. Harris.

The above reward will be given if delivered to

me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get
him.

JOHN H. McDOWELL, Esqr.

Dec. 8, 1836. 229

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County,

on the 9th inst., a Negro boy

named GEORGE, about 18 or

20 years of age, and about 5

feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he

belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick

co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainsay,

who was taking him to the State of Mis-

sissippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The

owner is requested to come forward, prove

property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Jailer.

Dec. 12, 1836. 244f

GREEN HUILE.

Sept. 7, 1836.

10/

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the
citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity,
that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage
Shop, where he is prepared to make all ar-
ticles in the above line, on the shortest no-
tice.

Having employed good workmen, he

will warrant his work to be well done, as

low, and as durable, as any ever made in

this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to

ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for

Cash only, request all persons wishing Fur-
niture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23w

Auction!

I WILL sell at my house in Charlotte,
on the 31st instant, all my

Household & Kitchen Furniture

viz: Bed